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HOW WE LEARN FROM OUR NEIGHBORS.

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A radio talk by Mrs. Martin Sorenson, Chairman of Yankton County, South Dakota, Extension Board, delivered in the Home Demonstration Radio program, culture over a network of 48 associate NBC stations, Wednesday, October 3, 1934.

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In all walks of life through our contacts and associations with one another we learn something that is of value to us, we give out something that is of value to someone else. The more knowledge and understanding we have the more help we can give to our fellowmen.

Human nature is so constituted that no individual can develop a full, well rounded personality without this contact with others, and nowhere do we find the need for this human association so great as among the women of the rural sections of our country.

Because the rural woman must depend on herself and her own knowledge for a great many things she feels the need to learn from whatever source possible the best, most economical, and efficient way of performing her many tasks.

This need for learning from others has always existed in the hearts of our rural women--we find that our grandmothers, our mothers exchanged ideas with their neighbors--they exchanged recipes, quilt blocks and dress patterns. Much of this knowledge, many of the helps that these women gave each other were worked out by themselves by slow and laborious processes.

But we of this generation have the best medium that has ever been devised for giving our homemakers the information and the training that they have been seeking--namely the Organized Extension Club. These clubs carry on a definite program of work and uplifting influence for the improvement of the community.

There are many ways in which we learn from our neighbors through the extension clubs. We have the home demonstrations established by the home demonstration agent where women carry on projects in their own homes under the supervision of a home agent. Other women view the successful results of these projects and go home to try out the same thing with satisfactory results.

Another method is through the projects leaders training plan. Leaders are trained by home demonstration agents and by specialists from the Extension Service and they teach members of the group. Extension members tell their neighbors the things learned and share the Agriculture bulletins which explains so well the best methods of doing things.

At other club meetings women bring articles to the meeting place in order to give ideas to others. They exchange ideas on poultry, gardening, canning, home conveniences, cleaning of clothing, etc. at the meeting. Farm markets not only help out in the income of the farm woman, but set standards of food products for all the women of the community. Fairs and exhibits also help to set standards so that women learn by seeing the best articles made by others.

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When meetings are held in homes there is an opportunity to see the farm and home plant, home conveniences and home furnishings and thus become better acquainted with these subjects. Also on tours we see poultry houses, yard improvements, gardens, flowers, kitchen or living room improvements, storage cellars, etc.--all these afford us a very splendid way of learning from our neighbors.

In our organized extension clubs in South Dakota we have been carrying on a variety of projects during the last few years that have a direct bearing on the reduced income of the farm family. Special stress has been put on the conservation and utilization of the products of the farm. Meeting together with our neighbors we discussed and worked out together such projects as Helping farm families to maintain adequate diets, maintaining clothing standards, emphasizing health phase and sanitation on reduced incomes. Other lessons were Making Use of Unused Things, Household Repairing, Keeping up Household and Personal Appearance. Emergency and relief programs and many others equally interesting and equally important were held.

With our neighbors we work out plans for the landscaping and beautifying our home grounds, we exchange bulbs, shrubs, plants and seeds for this purpose.

The five year program in cultural subjects in which we are taught to select and understand good pictures, where we learn to appreciate the best music, and secure a taste for good reading, help to lift the morale of the entire community to a higher plane.

In our recreation groups we help to furnish entertainment for our community that is wholesome and enjoyable.

Through our organized clubs my neighbor and I although we may have differences of opinion learn to discuss questions in a friendly way, we acquire a spirit of cooperation that cannot help but be of benefit to us in managing our own homes. We learn to become more sympathetic and understanding and more tolerant. We learn from each other because we are interested in the bigger things of life, together we have found that there is an art of living, and that it is necessary to have high ideals to live at one's best.

Extension work to my neighbor and me is a medium or agency that influences or conditions individual life, home life, and community life so that living today is a challenge for the best that is in us and not merely a treadmill of existence.

Our standard of living our enjoyment of life, our degree of helpfulness, our desire to assist others has been lifted and gradually placed on a higher plane than ever before as a result of the working together of rural women in extension clubs.

By working together we lose our old self-sufficient air so common among some country folks--we are more willing to look at a number of things with fair and open minds--and we are all united in working toward the high ideal of the perfect american rural home. We become interested in the bigger

things of life and we have caught the vision of what country living is and rightly should be.

As a result of working together with our neighbors through organized extension clubs we find that the whole tone of country life is being enriched and the standards of country living are being raised through the awakening of the consciousness of the country minded people to the full realization of the beauty, the happiness and the contentment to be found in our rural environment.

On behalf of the Women of South Dakota I wish to express publicly appreciation to the Agricultural Extension Service for the valuable assistance they have given us which has taught us to work with and learn from our neighbors.

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The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the
 various methods which have been proposed for the determination of
 the rate of reaction between a radical and a molecule. The most
 common of these is the method of initial rates, in which the
 initial concentration of the radical is varied and the initial rate
 of reaction is measured. This method is simple and direct, but
 it is subject to a number of errors, particularly those arising
 from the determination of the initial concentration of the radical.
 Other methods have been proposed, such as the method of
 continuous variation, in which the concentration of the radical
 is varied and the rate of reaction is measured at a constant
 concentration of the molecule. This method is also simple and
 direct, but it is subject to similar errors to those of the
 method of initial rates.

A more sophisticated method is the method of
 stopped-flow, in which the reaction is initiated by the
 rapid mixing of two solutions, one containing the radical and
 the other containing the molecule. The rate of reaction is
 measured by observing the change in absorbance of a
 suitable dye which is present in the reaction mixture. This
 method is more accurate than the methods of initial rates
 and continuous variation, but it is more complicated and
 requires special apparatus.

The most accurate method is the method of
 laser flash photolysis, in which the radical is generated
 by the flash photolysis of a suitable precursor. The rate of
 reaction is measured by observing the change in absorbance
 of a suitable dye which is present in the reaction mixture.
 This method is the most accurate, but it is also the most
 complicated and requires special apparatus.

In this paper, the method of initial rates has been used to
 determine the rate of reaction between a radical and a molecule.
 The results show that the rate of reaction is proportional to the
 concentration of the radical, and that the rate of reaction is
 independent of the concentration of the molecule. This is in
 agreement with the theory of the reaction, which predicts that
 the rate of reaction should be proportional to the concentration
 of the radical and independent of the concentration of the
 molecule.